

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 215.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE received their supply of Autumn and Winter HOSIERY and OUTFITTING GOODS, all of this Season's London Patterns.

COMPRISING—

SINGLETS AND DRAWERS IN ALL TEXTURES.

TIES AND SCARFS, IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS OF FRENCH AND IRISH CAMBRIC.

BRACES, IN COTTON, SILK, LEATHER AND BERLIN.

ATHLETIC AND CRICKETING BELTS AND CAPS.

STRIPED ROWING JERSEYS AND SWEATERS.

CANVAS SHOES.

FLANNEL AND SILK SHIRTS FOR TENNIS.

CHRISTY'S HATS, IN NEWEST SHAPES AND SHADES.

&c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1882.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY will be Sold by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 11th day of October, 1882, at THREE P.M.

on the Premises—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 626, abutting on the North side on First Street and measuring thereon 52 feet, on the South side thereof on Second Street and measuring thereon 52 feet; on the East and West sides 105 feet and which contains in the whole 5,512 square feet; Held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing the 26th December, 1860. Yearly Crown Rent \$72.88.

Also,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND abutting on the North side on First Street and measuring 52 feet, on the South side on Second Street and measuring thereon 52 feet, on the East side on a close, and measuring thereon 105 feet and on the West side on a Public Road and measuring theron 105 feet, and which contains in the whole 5,512 square feet and is Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 625. Held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing the 26th December, 1860. Yearly Crown Rent \$72.88.

Together with the HOUSES erected on the said Two Pieces of Ground known as Nos. 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, and 100, in First Street, and Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, and 85, in Second Street.

The above HOUSES will be Sold in 12 Lots as per Plan in the Office of the Auctioneer.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Vendor.

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1882.

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FOR SALE.

THE American Steamer

"INGEBORG,"

489 Tons Register, Clasped 3/3 L. I. in Veritas, and Built at Gothenburg in 1873.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1882.

[656]

FOR SALE.

KELLY & WALSH

OFFER THE FOLLOWING 2-NOVELS
by Ouida, Beauchamp and Rice, James Payn,
Wilkie Collins, Justin McCarthy and other
Eminent Novelists

AT

SIXTY CENTS EACH

OR

S. I. X DOLLARS
AND FIFTY CENTS
PER DOZEN.

OUIDA.

Under Two Flags.

Pascal.

Moths.

Pipistrello.

Friendship.

Two Little Wooden

A Dog of Flanders.

Shoes.

Cecil Castlemaine's

Ariadne.

Gage.

In a Winter City.

Strathmore.

Folie Farine.

Idalia.

Chandos.

WALTER BESANT AND JAMES RIGE.

The Golden Butterfly.

With Harp and Crown.

Ready Money Mortiboy.

Twas in Trafalgar's

My Little Girl.

Bay.

This Son of Vulcan.

The Monks of

The Case of Mr. Lucifer.

Thelma.

The Seamy Side.

By Celia's Arbour.

JAMES PAYN.

A Confidential Agent.

Fallen Fortunes.

Found Dead.

The Fallen Scapgegrave.

Less Black than we're

Painted.

Gwendoline's Harvest.

High Spirits.

The Foster Brothers.

By Proxy.

Bellinck's Tutor.

The Clyffards of Clyffe.

Cecil's Tryst.

\$200 Reward.

A Perfect Treasure.

At Her Mercy.

Mirk Abbey.

Humorous Stories.

Like Father, like Son.

Married Beneath Him.

Murphy's Master.

What He Cost Her.

A Woman's Vengeance.

Under Which Lord.

WILKIE COLLINS.

The Woman is White.

Poor Miss Finch.

Miss or Mrs.

Hide and Seek.

The Dead Secret.

The New Magdalen.

The Law and the

Lady.

The Haunted Hotel.

The Moonstone.

The Frozen Deep.

JUSTIN McCARTHY.

The Waterdale Neigh-

bour.

Dear Lady Disdain.

A Fair Saxon.

Miss Misanthrope.

KELLY & WALSH-HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1882.

[559]

FOR SALE.

A THURSTON'S ENGLISH BILLIARD

A TABLE (full size) with CUBES, RACKS,

PYRAMID BALLS, and COMPLETE FITTINGS. A

Reasonable Price will be taken.

Apply for Particulars to

A. B. C.

Office of Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882.

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Auctions.

"NOVELTY STORE."

THIS ESTABLISHMENT OFFERS FOR SALE,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

A COMPLETE VARIETY

of

STATIONERY,

BOOKS, MUSIC, AND

FANCY ARTICLES,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS.

PERFUMERY,

CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOES.

ALSO

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE

LATEST STYLES

of

AMERICAN CLOCKS,

WALTHAM KEYLESS WATCHES

and

NOVELTIES IN VARIOUS KINDS OF GOODS,

too numerous to mention.

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

S. MEYERS,

Manager.

[661]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM.

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,

COLONBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo in through rates to CALCUTTA,

PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"ORION,"

Captain G. Maharsich, will be despatched as

above on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at DAYLIGHT,

instead of as previously notified.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882.

[639]

Intimations.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SEASON 1882-3.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED
AND
OPENED
OUT
THEIR NEW SEASONS
SUPPLY OF
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

CATALOGUES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

VEGETABLE PARCEL OF 50 PACKETS,
PRICE \$7.50.

FLOWER PARCEL, PRICE \$10.00.

FLOWER PARCEL HALF SIZE, PRICE \$5.00.

SINGLE PACKETS AT PRICES
AS PER LIST.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG. [43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the "Editor."

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open, for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish the *Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige at once communicating with the Manager.

MARRIAGE.

At the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 27th September, by the Rev. W. L. Groves, B.A., JOHN GEORGE, eldest son of the late George Thirkell, of Worle, Sheffordshire, to ELIZABETH (Elie) MARSELLA, second daughter of the late James Colgan, of Shanghai, formerly of Bootle near Liverpool.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1882.

The Hongkong racing season of 1882-1883 may be said to have been inaugurated by the arrival from Shanghai, per steamship *Ningpo*, yesterday afternoon of the first instalment of the subscription griffins. These latest additions to the equine celebrities of the Hongkong turf, numbering six in all, were drawn for at Mr. KENNEDY'S Horse Repository at noon to-day, in the presence of a fair sprinkling of sportsmen, amongst whom we noticed several pillars of the local turf. A North China pony in all the glory of a shaggy coat, which would do no discredit to an ordinary poodle dog, is not a lovely animal to look upon, and it must be confessed that it requires a sharp and experienced eye to pick out "a gem of purest ray serene" from a mob of hairy footed animals, whose shapes and general appearance certainly give no indication of the fine speed and grand staying power, which are such remarkable characteristics of the ungainly Mongolian racers. And this being so, it is just possible that appearances will be deceptive, so far as the first batch of our new season's subscription griffins are concerned; and one of these half dozen rough looking customers may turn out winner of the Derby, Valley Stakes, and many other valuable events. But we have excellent reasons for considering this a most remote contingency. To speak plainly, a cursory inspection of the griffins gave us anything but a favorable opinion of their probable racing abilities. In our judgment they are, taken as a whole, about as poor specimens of racing ponies as we ever looked upon. Neither in size, contour, or general appearance do they approach the griffins of last year; but then, as we have already said, appearances are proverbially misleading, and it may be, that reversing the usual order of things, the worst looking specimens have been sent first.

The best looking pony of the six, a grey with dark legs, is a fairly promising animal, possessing a good deal of power in the right places, which combined with racing shape, ought to develop racing ability. He fell to the lot of Mr. STIRKE, a gentleman who promises

to become a useful acquisition to the list of local owners, as besides being fond of the sport, he is a pretty good horseman, and has we believe, already had some experience in the pigskin in Japan. In addition to the grey, Mr. STIRKE was fortunate enough, or unfortunate, as events may prove, in becoming the possessor of a rather undersized white, which appears to have a slight defect in his near fore leg, and is in very poor condition. Mr. SUNNY B. LEWIS, another debutant, who promises to take a prominent position in our racing circles, and who is also said to be a useful recruit to the ranks of our local jockeys, drew a rather powerful white, well ribbed up, with short back and powerful quarters, but sadly deficient in length; and a spotted one, which will probably turn out the better of the pair. Mr. COXON, who has hitherto been singularly unfortunate with his subscription griffins, was credited with a skewbald, which we think will clip out into a good looking pony, whatever may be his racing powers. A lengthy speedy looking bay, fairly shaped, and standing level as a die on a set of splendid limbs, will carry Mr. KERFOOT's striped jacket, and if this animal had only a little more power in his quarters we should feel inclined to mark him dangerous. Even as matters stand Mr. KERFOOT has little room for complaint.

As the ponies will arrive by every available steamer, we may expect to see the whole of the subscription griffins in Hongkong by the middle of the month, which ought to give trainers ample time to have their lots physicked and put in racing trim, to be able to present an appearance at Wong-nei-chong when the racecourse is formally opened on November 1st.

We have more than once, observes the *Daily News*, referred to the unfortunate difficulties which have arisen between the French political agents in Madagascar and the Hova authorities. The curious thing about these squabbles is that, although the French Government has more than once disclaimed any responsibility for the acts of its representatives, and has at the same time made the most reassuring declarations as to its intentions, the French Consul still persists in carrying out a policy of interference and even aggression. The consequence is that the Malagasy Government is kept in a perpetual state of alarm, and is unable to rid itself of the impression that the French intend to make war upon the country and to destroy its independence. Some time ago we called attention to the land dispute which has been going on for several years past in the capital between the native authorities and the Jesuits. It is said that a title has been forged in order to show that the land in question belongs to the French; and that, at any rate, the transaction is of a most dubious character is shown by the fact that although the so-called agreement purports to have been made by King RADAMA II, yet it bears a date long subsequent to that monarch's death. The refusal of the Hova authorities to recognise the validity of this document is now, it appears, actually described in Paris as "a prohibition of the sale of land to French colonists." Equally extraordinary have been the proceedings of the French officials on the west coast of the island. They have absolutely declined to admit that the Queen possessed any sovereign rights in that part of the country; and, indeed, when she proposed to send some soldiers there to preserve order, they warned her that if she did so they would regard it as equivalent to a declaration of war against France. Nevertheless when, about two years ago, an Arab dhow, illegally laden with guns and gunpowder, was seized by the natives of the west coast, and some loss of life ensued, the representatives of France at once made the Government responsible for what had happened, and the Malagasy were only too glad to settle the matter by paying a sum of two thousand pounds as compensation. It would, we think, be desirable for the French Government to institute an independent inquiry into the causes of the disputes which have so long kept the island in a ferment, to the great injury of the best interests both of foreigners and of natives, including especially those of the French themselves, who are manifestly not likely to derive either honour or advantage from the continuance of the existing state of things.

A CRIMINAL trial, illustrating in a curious way the extent to which the traditions and customs of pagan times yet linger in Southern Italy, has, says the *Telegraph*, just been brought to a conclusion in the Court of Assize at Naples. The correspondent of a contemporary writes that about a year ago a very pretty girl, named CAROLINA GURGUULLO, one of the belles of Sorrento, was married to a sailor named GIUSEPPE BERRARIO. According to the custom of the country the bride-groom is bound on the morning following the marriage to pay a visit to the house of his mother-in-law, and

of this custom the newly-mated GIUSEPPE BERRARIO was duly reminded by his relatives and friends. For some reason or another—he may have had a hundred, among which dislike of his mother-in-law—may have taken the place of Aaron's rod—this churlish groom declined to comply with the established usage, and a whole fortnight elapsed without his having made the required call. By this time the mother-in-law had become fearfully exasperated; the honour of her family, she asserted, had been outraged, and that honour she called upon her son, for her sake and his own and that of his sister, to avenge. So the son, VINCENZO GURGUULLO, went to his sister's house, and waited for the sailor husband. BERRARIO when he came home, offered him a hearty welcome, and bade him stay to dinner; but the vindictive VINCENTO drew a knife, and, throwing himself on his brother-in-law, stabbed him to the heart. Criminal proceedings in Italy are very dilatory, and it is only after the expiration of twelve months that VINCENZO GURGUULLO has been sentenced to hard labor for life, and his mother to three years' "seclusion." Our contemporary's correspondent adds that clerical influence is powerless to suppress the custom the non-observance of which led to this shocking act of assassination. We can well imagine how impotent the priests are to obliterate the usage, seeing that it is one of the oldest in Magna Graecia, and obtained in Greece itself thousands of years ago. "On another day, the apaulia—perhaps the second after the marriage—the bridegroom left his wife to live apart at his father's-in-law, and the bride invested him with a garment called the apaulisteria." This matrimonial custom has been so far modified as to make the mother-in-law the titular recipient of the bridegroom's visit; but there can be no doubt that the observance for disobeying which GIUSEPPE BERRARIO lost his life is the antique Greek custom translated into "choice Italian."

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, September 30th.

A review of British troops held in Cairo was a great success; the Indian troops will leave Egypt immediately.

The *Times* in a leading article announces that it has been decided to retain 12,000 British troops in Egypt.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company's new steamer *Honam* will undock at Kowloon to-day.By a notice in the *Gazette* we observe that Kung-how (including Hoi-hou) has been again declared a cholera infested port.

AN Emergency Lodge of Victoria, No. 1026 will be held at Freemason's Hall, Zetland Street, to-night, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.

A REGULAR LODGE of Zetland, No. 525 will be held at Freemason's Hall, Zetland Street, on the 3rd instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.

WE would remind those whom it may concern that the Cricket Ground will be open on and after to-day for practice at the "manly game," and for lawn tennis operations.

THE Nagasaki *Express* of the 23rd ult., regrets to hear, through private sources, that the buildings of our Yokohama contemporary, the *Japan Mail*, were completely gutted by fire on the preceding Monday, and that no issue of the paper has since been possible.THE following notification signed by the Acting Colonial Secretary appears in Saturday's *Government Gazette*—It having been brought to the notice of the Government that much disorder is caused by unauthorized persons carrying swords or other deadly weapons, it is hereby notified that the police have received orders to disarm all such persons and charge them with breach of

Ordinance 14 of 1870, Section 18.

OUR attention has been directed to a nuisance, which is said to occur every evening at High Street, West Point, and which demands the attention of the authorities. A herd of goats and cows is permitted to congregate in the street, blocking up and rendering the thoroughfares quite impassable, much to the discomfort and inconvenience of the residents in the neighbourhood. The police should look to this.

WE understand that the Steamboat Company's new boat, *Honam*, will run a trial trip one day during the present week, preparatory to taking her place on the Hongkong—Canton route on Monday next. Nothing has been decided yet, so far as we can learn, but a trip over to Macao in the new steamer on Sunday next would be a capital idea. The advent of such a steamer as the *Honam* in Hongkong, is surely worthy of some kind of celebration, and it would be showing the shareholders of the Company a graceful courtesy, which would we are assured, be highly appreciated, if the Directors invited them to participate in a trip to the Holy City in "the floating palace." We have no doubt that the Directors would like to be in a position to invite the entire community to take part in this trial trip; but we presume that even in this commodious vessel, the difficulties of providing accommodation for the general public, would prove insuperable, however we have no doubt that the Directors will make satisfactory arrangements in due course. Captain T. Benning, the senior commander in the Company's fleet, will take charge of the *Honam*.

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TSANG ALING, a vehicle driver, was up before Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of murder. Inspector Thompson gave some preliminary evidence and the case was remanded till the 14th inst. An inquest on the body of the deceased man will be held this afternoon.

SAYS the *Rising Sun* and *Nagasaki Express* of September 23rd.—H. M. S. *Daring* arrived from Korea on Saturday last, under orders to winter here. She went out for gun practice on Thursday, returning the same evening. The *Zephyr* also left early on Thursday, bound to Chefoo. The *Flying Fish*, we hear, leaves again in about a fortnight, bound to Korea. The *Iron Duke*, we believe, is expected next month, to go into Dock.

Li Lam, a licensed hawker, remained from last

Thursday on a charge of assaulting Chan Shing,

a cook, was again up before Mr. Wodehouse

this morning. It would appear that the cook,

negotiating a vegetable transaction, with the

bawker, was being treated to a little bit of

hanky panky in the short weight line of business.

The cook not relishing this sort of thing trans-

ferred his custom to another hawker, when Li

Lam went for him, hitting him on the head with an iron weight and kicking him on the chest.

The cook tried to defend himself but the hawk-

er was the stronger warrior and had the best of

the battle. His Worship imposed a fine of \$2 with

the option of 7 days' hard labor.

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At a meeting of some coloured Methodists in Kentucky it was decided to make a collection. The president passed the hat himself, and, to encourage the others, he put in a ten-cent-piece.

After the collection, during which every hand

had been in the hat, the president approached the table and turned the hat upside down, and

not even his own contribution dropped out. He

opened his eyes with astonishment, and ex-

claimed, "Fo' goodness, but I've even lost the

ten cents I started wid!" Then there was con-

sternation on the faces of the assembly. Who

was the lucky man?" That was the question.

He could not blush or turn pale, for all were as

black as night. It was evidently a hopeless case,

and was summed up by one brother, who rose

in his place and said solemnly, "Dar' pears to

be a great moral lesson roun' heah somehow."

CHUN AKUNG, a ricksha coolie, for being in pos-

session of two jackets which he said another man

had given to him, which, however, were found to

have been stolen from a washerman on Saturday

last, was sent to three months' hard labour by

Captain Thomsett for stealing the jackets, Chun

being unable to produce the man who had

had handed the toggeroy into his charge. It

should be mentioned that Chun Akung was

treated to a month's hard labor in August last

for stealing a jacket and pair of pants, so it would

appear that his yarn about some other man hav-

ing given him the two jackets for which he is now

in trouble, is all "bunkum." Three months in Hay-

ward's establishment may do something towards

keeping Chun Akung's evil eye and fingers from

other people's clothes when he again has his

freedom.

ON Saturday, in our leading columns, say the *Shanghai Courier* of the 25th inst., we pointed out that an official investigation into the administration of affairs by Tao Tsung-tang, as Viceroy of the Liang-Kiang, had been held at Nanking, and that, by Imperial decree, some officials had been degraded and dismissed, while others, including Tao Tsung-tang himself, have been re-instated. These changes have an important effect upon the trade of Shanghai, but the last step taken will have a much greater effect on trade here generally. We hear that a Chinese Deputy Official has been sent to Shanghai by the Provincial Treasurer of Szechow to enquire into the working of the Taotai's Treasury Department, to investigate his accounts, and to transmit all the official money in the Treasury, in cash, to Szechow. It is customary for this to be done every two or three years, and as the Taotai may have to send to Szechow about two millions of dollars, the present tightness in the money market can easily be understood, and native interest is almost certain to be still higher than it is at the present time. Trade is dull enough now, and it is feared that this last move on the part of the officials will make it still worse.

WE have frequently expressed surprise that our local sportsmen have so strangely neglected the capital shooting grounds in the vicinity of Macao. Week after week during the season crowds of shooters, visit Castle Peak and Deep Bay, and other localities in the Canton River, but the very slightest attention is paid to Macao, although the sport there is much superior, and can be enjoyed under many advantages which are missing at the other places. We speak from experience. A well known local medico, who is famed as being a most enthusiastic knight of the trigger, went

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1882.

did we notice the skewbald of Mr. Kerfoot's, going for a quiet canter for a mile. Pillager was trotting and seems to be coming round again. Animal went like a bird, Red Robin was out early trotting and finished up with a half mile canter, going like a cork. Mr. Mat. Dawson was once again in the pigeonkin and had a canter on Hanabusa, when they and the Korean Government had refused to accept Hanabusa's terms; the terms concluded at Gensan with the Korean Envoy, Mr. Kien-tsung and Hanabusa are as much a mystery to him as to the Peking Government; and the allowing the Japanese to keep troops in Korea until the money is paid only H.E. Li and Ma Kien-tsung can tell; this made H.E. very angry with Taotai Wei. Therefore the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary will have a rather unexpected extra task to perform when he gets Peking; he is expected to be here on the 5th October.—*Mercury*.

Owing to the Comet, there was a very early attendance at the Course this morning, but after a time members were tired of discussing this natural phenomenon and turned their attention to mundane pursuits.

For a time, there was quite a lull in the proceedings during the confabulation of the Stevens with reference to the all-absorbing topic whether the course should be opened or not. To the satisfaction of everybody, it was finally decided to open the outside half of the course. This opportunity for galloping was largely availed of, but the going was naturally heavy and slow.

Two two ponies did a min. 50s. for a mile and a quarter; about the best performance of the morning.

Prudence, Plunder, and the grey griffin went for a mile and a half in 3 min. 30s. secs. Prudence apparently coming in easily, the rest nowhere.

Black Thorn, White Thorn, and a grey griffin—one mile and a half in 3 min. 41 secs. Two two ponies did a min. 50s. for a mile and a quarter; about the best performance of the morning.

Foxhound is improving. Wild Eddy beat Wild Dash. Gil Blas galloped in a way which attracted some attention. Mr. Troy's grey beat Imp for one mile in 2 min. 20 secs., a very good performance.—*Courier*.

CHEFOO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

September 21st, 1882.
Since my last the English squadron arrived: *Vigilant*, *Swift*, *Iron Duke*, *Albatross*, *Curacao*, *Cleopatra*. Admiral Willes left last night in the *Vigilant* vid Port Arthur for Tientsin.

The German gunboat *Wolf*, with Commodore von Blanck on board, left for Tientsin this morning.

The U.S. gunboat *Monocacy* has received orders to proceed to Nagasaki, but has broken her rudder, and will therefore probably remain here for another fortnight.

The Chinese gunboat *Yang Wei*, arrived from Corea on the 22nd inst.

Although all is quiet in Corea, still I should not be surprised if the Chinese troops remain there for the winter.

The Customs cruiser *Lin-feng* is to leave for Swatow on the 1st October; according to reports from Tientsin, Sir Robert Hart will go in her for an inspecting trip.

The Russian corvette *Plastun* left for Taku yesterday to await there the return of the Russian Admirals from Peking.

A cricket match, Chefoo Cricket Club v. Navy will take place to-morrow; the intended Regatta, however, will not come off this autumn.

A good many of the visitors have already left and within another few weeks the hotels will have empty rooms till next season.

The weather is lovely, the nights are pleasant, and cool, although we had still rather warm days last week.—*Mercury*.

NEWCHWANG.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

September 20th, 1882.
The Roman Catholic Missionary who was so roughly handled in the interior a couple of months ago in consequence of having accidentally shot a native official, has arrived here and appears to have quite recovered from the effects of the terrible indignities which he had the misfortune to undergo.

Mr. T. J. Ballard, who has been Acting Harbour Master at this port for the past two years, goes to Shinghain on promotion at the end of this month. Mr. Ballard has earned a high reputation for the close attention to official duties, and for the unvarying courtesy and readiness to oblige which he has shown to all (native and foreigner alike) with whom he has had business relations during his tenure of office here. I think it will be only expressing the sentiments of the community to add that the only pleasing feature in connection with his approaching departure is the fact that he leaves on promotion. His successor is Mr. S. Parkill, formerly of Amoy.

We have had several days rain lately, in consequence of which the steamer *Yungching* has not a much longer stay here than usual; she arrived on the 13th and will probably leave to-morrow for Swatow via Chefoo. No other steamer in port. Everything is very quiet here.—*Mercury*.

TIENTSIN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

September 10th, 1882.
The *Pautah* leaves to-morrow for Chefoo with the Korean Ambassador Li and staff for Seoul, bearing letters to the King that the money payable to Japan is arranged here with H.E. Li Hung-chang, and for his Majesty to decide what is to be done with his father, the Dai In Kun; the other two Ambassadors leave to-morrow for Peking also, to receive His Majesty's decision as to what is to be done in regard to the Dai In Kun who remains here till their Majesties' reply has arrived.

The Dai In Kun, who is lodged at the Board of War demands either to be sent back or be headed and this as speedily as possible, and protests against the manner in which he has been brought here.

September 20th.

The statement in your contemporary of the 14th, copied from the *Rikken Seito Shimbun* that Ma Kien-tsung invited the Dai In Kun to a banquet and that in the midst of the Chinese camp he was arrested, is not according to facts.

The young Queen of Korea, about 22 years of age, dressed in Korean costume but with a different head-dress, has been seen by foreigners here, going to Li Hung-chang's yamen, and again yesterday when on her way to the C.M.S.N.C.'s reception hall to go with Ambassador Li back to Korea; therefore she was dead and is alive. It is the same with those three Ministers, supposed to have been killed by the Dai In Kun; two at least are alive again and leave to-day for Peking. What horrors were committed, according to Chinese and Japanese reports, at Seoul on the 22nd July! Those 23 persons fought their way out of Seoul and had some of their number killed, and yet there were 23 on board the *Seldrake*. Why, then Japan had no need to send an army to Korea for only a few hundred could have taken Seoul and Korea; the fact is Hanabusa was requested to leave, which he did, but at Jinsen had a slight skirmish with the Koreans, in which a few of the Japanese were wounded; they were fired by the Governor who procured the boat for them. This is what the Koreans here say.

September 23rd.

The Japan and Korean affair is so far well, but is far from being settled; some of the Koreans have been busy at Peking and in consequence the members of the Taung-tse yamen object to the indemnity of yen 20,000, they have it that Japan only wanted half the sum and ask

for a detailed account from Li Hung-chang. His Excellency asks for it from Ma Tao-tai; Ma certainly has none to state; consequently at Li's yamen there was a very unpleasant discussion between Tao-tai Ma and Wu-cheng-ching, who throws all the blame, if they are wrong, on Ma; the latter and Wu Iesi Sepul together on Hanabusa, when they and the Korean Government had refused to accept Hanabusa's terms; the terms concluded at Gensan with the Korean Envoy, Mr. Kien-tsung and Hanabusa are as much a mystery to him as to the Peking Government; and the allowing the Japanese to keep troops in Korea until the money is paid only H.E. Li and Ma Kien-tsung can tell; this made H.E. very angry with Tao-tai Wei. Therefore the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary will have a rather unexpected extra task to perform when he gets Peking; he is expected to be here on the 5th October.—*Mercury*.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COREAN DIFFICULTY.

The Corean question, as far as China is concerned, according to news received in Shanghai, has been settled. An Imperial Decree, dated the 23rd instant, has reached here, by telegram, from Pekin, which states in effect, that Corea is subject to the suzerainty of China, and that the Coreans have, so far, acceded to the wishes of the Celestial Government, in an unmeasured terms. The Chinese Government thinks that the isolated country is so far under the control of China that it is considered unquestionably a dependency of China. From a free translation we learn that in Chang Shu Shen's (Viceroy of Tientsin) memorial to the Throne, the Corean County has been overrun by insubordinate soldiers. According to the report of the 6th Moon of this year, the rebels surrounded the Corean Palace, and murdered the Queen and several of the highest officials; and also destroyed the Japanese Legation. Seeing that matters were assuming a serious aspect, the authorities ordered Chang Shu Shen to take the Chinese expedition to Corea, and he was in charge of both the naval and military forces. Li Hung-chung's leave having expired, he was at once ordered to Tientsin to investigate the question, in conjunction with Chang Shu Shen and the military general Wu-chang-king, Lin-Tzu-Chang and the expectant Tao-tai Ma-Kien-tsung and other officials. The result was that the forces were ordered to "cross the sea" and proceed direct to the Corean Capital. On arriving there, the Chinese troops arrested over one hundred men connected with the rebellion, and killed the head man, but his deputy's life was spared. Within ten days, the rebellion was stopped, and the Coreans settled down in the most peaceable manner. The Corean outbreak was not occasioned by any animosity to the Japanese or other foreigners, but to the want of wages on the part of the soldiers, and it is believed the rebels were aided by Li She-yin, which means "Ta-yun-kien." On the officers in connection with the Chinese expedition reaching Seoul, they arrested Li She-yin, and had him transported to Tientsin. On his arrival there, the Chinese Government deputed Li Hung-chang and Chau-shu-shen to institute an inquiry. Upon their Memorial to the Throne, it was shown that the King of Corea, in his youthful days handed over the Government of his country to Li She-yin, who was always known as a most cruel man, and even treated the King in a most obnoxious manner. Li She-yin, having been appointed Regent during the King's minority assumed the extreme power over the country, and induced one of his sons, named Li Chai-sin, to attempt the assassination of the King. The rebellion, however, soon broke out, and the rebels made their complaints to Li She-yin, but he could not stop the revolution. After the revolution had subsided, Li She-yin took up the position of King, and acted in the most arrogant manner, took no notice of the rebellion, nor afforded the slightest assistance. This being the case, Li Hung-chang and others tried him according to the Imperial decree, and it was proved that Li She-yin did not give faithful evidence, and also that Li She-yin was at the head of the rebellion, and at the same time it was intimated to him "that no excuse was necessary." The Court referred to his vicious and treacherous character, and stated that he ought to be punished severely according to law; but Li She-yin being in close relation to the King of Corea, was absolved from severe punishment (decapitation), it being considered that matters, as far as the pacification of the country is concerned, would be seriously endangered; but the Chinese Government, in accordance with the above views, pardoned him, Li She-yin is now free of all his crimes. However, Li She-yin is not a free man, as he will not be allowed to leave the city of Pao-ting-fu, in the Province of Chihi, during the remainder of his life time. It is understood, however, that the Governor is ordered to treat his prisoner liberally, but to look after him with a sharp eye. To keep order in the country, General Wu-chang-kuo has retained his forces in Corea, and they will stay there until everything is settled. We hear that Li Hung-chang, in his inquiry, was considerably helped by the authorities at Peking.

STAG HOTEL.

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EMILE PFANKUCHEN, Manager, Amoy, 22nd August, 1882. [527]

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